JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICEN. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. -THE ENGHANTEES. WALLACK'S THEATER, S44 Broadway. -EVERTBODY'S

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERT.—ENCHANTIL KNIGHT—PO-LA-HON-TAS—VANKER SHIP AND A YANEI CREW—CORSICAN VENDRITA.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Buide OF VENICE

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, Bary Brow-Com Nutt-Living Whale, &c., at all hours.— Admilating of Densides—John Johns, afternoon and even

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall.-472 Broad

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway. - DEAWH PROPIE'S MUSIC HALL, 45 Bowery.-Songs, DANCE

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Tuesday, June 3, 1868.

THE SITUATION. We give to-day a full detailed account of th

battle in front of Richmond on Saturday from our special correspondent, who was in the action. The attack on General Casey's division, which it appears numbered only about six thousand men, was made suddenly by a force of about thirty-five thousand rebels. General Casey's camp was lo cated in a cornfield, surrounded by woods, and the enemy, after driving in his pickets, which were a mile in advance, made a sudden dash on the camp with the above named immensely superior force. The troops of General Casey fought splendidly, the General himself and his field officers braving danger without flinching; but, in the face of overwhelming numbers they were forced to fall back until reinforcements arrived, as mentioned in General McClellan's official report, when the fortunes of the field were speedi ly turned by the action of Heintzleman's. Richard son's, Sedgwick's, Kearney's and Keyes' corps, and a complete victory of the Union army was the result. All despatches received since show the importance of that victory, though our loss was undoubtedly heavy. The bayonet charges made by Richardson's and Sedgwick's divisions on the flower of the rebel army, commanded by Generals Huger, Longstreet and Rains, were magnificently executed, and although the enemy stood the fire of our troops bravely, they broke before the vehement charge of the bayonet at every point. The loss on both sides during this portion of the action was very serious, the rebels suffering terribly

The intelligence received from General McClel lan's column at the War Department yesterday is of a most cheering character. No fight had oc curred yesterday. The position of our army is some miles nearer to Richmond than it was o Sunday. We publish in another column a list of the killed and wounded in Saturday's conflict as far as they have reached us.

We give some interesting particulars to-day o the retreat of General Banks' army from Winchester to Harper's Ferry. The conduct of the medical staff in the emergency, in taking care of the sick and wounded, is worthy of all praise. Dr. Tho mas Antisell, the Medical Director of Gen. Williams division, and Dr. King, succeeded in bringing off safely from Winchester and Strasburg nearly a thousand sick who were in hospital at those places. Our list of the killed, wounded and missing will be with interest. It will be seen by a despatch in another column that General Fremon made a forced march across the Shenandoah Mountain passes, and reached Strasburg on Saturday thus forming a connection with General Banks' column in the valley. In occupying this position General Fremont's men had a brush with Ashby's tebel cavalry, whom they repulsed.

A reconnoissance from General Banks' division was made at Front Royal on Saturday afternoon discovering a large force of the enemy, consisting of infanity, artillery and cavalry, some six or seven miles on the Winchester road. Our troops opened fire on them, and drove them some distance, taking seven prisoners and one elevenpounder cannon, manufactured in Liverpool in 1861, and twelve wagons, several horses and mules, and also recapturing six men of the Mary land regiment, who had been left in a house in the vicinity.

The rear guard of Jackson's army retreated

through Strasburg the same evening. The news from General Halleck's army is in tensely exciting. General Pope despatches the news of a brilliant affair accomplished by Colone Elliott, of the Second Iowa cavalry, who, he says after forced marches, day and night, through a very difficult country, and obstructed by the enemy, succeeded in reaching the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Booneville, at two o'clock P. M., on the 30th. He destroyed the track in many places, both south and north of the town, blew up one culvert, destroyed the switch and track, burned up the depot and locomotives, and a train of twenty-six cars loaded with supplies of every kind; destroyed ten thousand stand of small arms, three pieces of artillery, and a great quantity of clothing and ammunition, and parolled two thousand prisoners, which he could not keep with

his cavalry. The army of General Beauregard was found t be scattered through the country in small bodies. with infantry and artillery in position. General Halleck says that Beauregard is certainly in the vicinity, as he has received letters from him every day regarding the exchange of prisoners.

Our correspondence from Hilton Head gives the particulars of the approach of the Union fleet of gunboats Pembins, Unadilla and Ottawa to a point within seven miles of Charleston, in the waters of the Stono. They are full of interest.

Our news from Fortress Monroe is interesting. The Union meeting held at Norfolk on Saturday night was a great success, some eight hundred le being present. The rebel fortifications and berracks at Pig Point were blown up by our navy. ence was made by General Viele to n. North Carolina, with a large force on Saturday, but the result has not yet transpired.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, petitions were present ed in favor of a sufficient enlargement of the canals of this State to fit them for being navigated by gunboats. A resolution was offered calling on the Secretary of War for copies of the instructions furnished to Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, and Governor Stanly, of North Carolina. The bill providing for the collection of direct taxes in the rebellious States was returned from the House with amendments, and all the amendments excepting one were adopted. The despatches from Generals Halleck and Pope, announcing the recent brilliant army movements in the Southwest, were read from the Clerk's desk. A resolution was adopted in-structing the Public Lands Committee to inquire into the expediency of a bill for confiscating the public lands of Texas. The bill prescribing an additional oath for jurors of the United States courts was then discussed till one o'clock, the hour for considering the Tax bill, when the latter ubject was resumed. Different amendments were acted on, when the bill was reported complete,

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Allen elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resig nation of Colonel Logan, was qualified and tool his seat. Some discussion took place on the Senate's amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill. A resolution similar to that offered in the Senate, calling for copies of the instructions to the Provisional Governors of Tennessee and North Carolina, was adopted. Bills were introduced for prohibit the reduction of free persons to slavery; for the emancipation of Robert Small and the other colored men who recently brought the rebel steamer Planter out of Charleston harbor and delivered her to the United States naval forces, and making additional appropriations for the postal service, all of which were referred to the appropriate committees. A resolution calling on the cretary of the Treasury for information in reference to the establishment of a branch mint in Nevada Territory was adopted, as also a joint resolution changing the name of the bark Quebe to that of the General Burnside. The Senate bil for the appointment of diplomatic agents to Hayti and Liberia was introduced and discussed till the adjournment, without any decision on it being

arrived at. MISCELLAMEOUS NEWS. A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Ordinances to make a report at the next meeting on the subject of the storage of explosive oils and fluids. The report of the Joint Special Committee on National Affairs of the two boards, recommending the purchase of the Mount St. Vincent buildings, in Central Park, for the purposes of a soldiers' hospital, was present and read, and an ordinance was reported authoriz ing the Comptroller to borrow money for the pur-chase of the necessary supplies to fit the hospital for the reception of patients. The report and ordinance were ordered to be printed, and further consideration of the subject was laid over till the next meeting. A'resolution was adopted tender ing the freedom of the city and a public reception to Mr. Thurlow Weed on his return from Europe. resolution, reported by the Committee on L and Places, to appropriate twelve thousand dollars for the opening of two parks on Fourth avenue, gave rise to some discussion; but the Board djourned without taking final action in the mat-

The Board of Councilmen were in session last evening, and adopted resolutions expressive o their esteem for Councilmen Stephenson and Bab-cock, who have gone to defend the "old flag." The Committee on Finance reported in favor o appropriating \$12,000 to complete the Fourth District Police Court. A communication was re-ceived from his Honor the Mayor, announcing the arrival of Gen. Prim, and intimating that the Com-mon Council should recognize his presence; whereipon a special committee was appointed to tender him the hospitalities of the city. A resolution making the Staats Zeitung a Corporation paper was concurred in. A resolution from the Aldermen, in favor of extending the hospitalities of the city to Thurlow Weed, was opposed by Mr. Lent because he believed that Mr. Weed had not rendered such service to the United States in Europe as would warrant the city in spending money to tion was concurred in. The majority and minority reports of the Committee on National Affairs, reative to the passage of an ordinance making a further appropriation for the relief of the familie of New York city volunteers, were discussed. The minority report, proposing to appropriate \$250,000, was lost, and the majority report, appropriating \$500,000 for this purpose, was conrred in. In consequence of a slight amends to one of the sections, the ordinance will have to go back to the Aldermen for their approva The Commissioners of the Central Park, in reply to a resolution asking what the bridges in the Park cost, sent in a statement, from which it appeared that twenty-three ornamental archway cost the enormous sum of \$335,407 80.

The Joint Special Committee of the Common Council on National Affairs met at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, in room No. 8 City Hall. A sub-committee had been appointed to prepare a report in reference to the establishment of a hospital in the Central Park. The report was present ed, and adopted by a Committee of the Whole and ordered to be presented to the Board of Aldermen at their next session. The committee then

The June term of the General Sessions comnenced yesterday, his Honor Recorder Hoffman presiding. A quorum of grand jurors not being resent, those who answered to their names were charged till this (Tuesday) morning. On mo tion of Mr. Edmon Blankman, Dr. Charles Cobell was discharged. It will be remembered that Dr. Cobell, who was indicted for manslaughter, in causing the death of a child by producing an abortion, was convicted of a misdemeanor; but through the efforts of his counsel a new trial was granted by the Supreme Court. As the evidence agains him was slight, the prosecuting officer consented to his discharge. On motion of Judge Stuart-the bail of Benjamin De Forest, charged with embezzling a large sum of money from Duncan, Sherman & Co., was reduced from \$11,000 to \$5,000. A number of cases put on the calendar for trial were postponed, on mo-tion of counsel. John E. Campbell was placed on trial, charged with a felonious assault and battery upon Thomas Carroll, on the 24th of May, at 116 Pitt street. It appeared that the defendant, who was mate of a ship, struck Carroll with a pistol, without provocation. The Court instructed the jury to convict the accused of assault and battery. which was the verdict. He was remanded fo sentence. It appears, from a statement sent to the Clerk of the Sessions, that the number of prisoners now awaiting trial in the Tombs is less than at any other period since the organization of the Court. Such has been the efficiency of the District Attornev's bureau that accused parties have had speedy trials since the commencement of the present year

Among the sick and wounded arrived here in the transport Kennebec the following names were in correctly printed:-Assistant Surgeon W. H. Hall, nstead of Adjutant of Thirty-sixth regiment New York Volunteers; Assistant Surgeon Von Steenburgh, instead of Van Sleenborg; Dr. Cormac, instead of Garmore; Dr. Davis, instead of Devis.

The number of vessels entered at this port from foreign ports during the month of May is ired and sixty-eight, and the nur cleared for foreign ports during the same period is four hundred and nine. A corresponding period

in 1861 gives five hundred and ninety-five arrivals and three hundred and fifty-five clearances.

The stock market opened with a doubtful tone yester tation should be put on the news from Virginia. As soon as it was understood that McClellan had won an important victory, buyers again took courage, and the day, closing firm at an advance of % a % per cent on overnments. Money was abundant at 3 a 5 per cent. Exchange dull at 114 4 a %. The bank statement shows crease of \$278,735 in loans, and an increase o

The cotton market was firm yesterday, with sales of 800 a 900 bales, closing stiff on the basis of 81c. a 31%c. and for export. The market for flour was heavy, and from 5c. to 10c. per barrel lower. Wheat was also heavy, and closed at a falling off of 2c. per ocasion. Corn was about ic. per bushel lower, while a good demand provailed at the conces-sion. The stock of pork in this market on the lat inst. was the largest in amount ever before held at one time is the city of New York; the total amount embraced 155,415 bbis., against 88,099 on the 1st of last month and 70,554 bbls. at the same time last year. In addition to the above there were held 4,870 bbls. in yard purchased by government. The stock of beef on the 1st instant embraced 27,818 packages, against 24,700 same late last month, and 44,456 at the same date last year yard held by government. The market for pork in the face of such a stock as this was decidedly lower, with sales of mess at \$11 50 a \$11 62%, and prime at \$9 a \$0 25. Beef was dull and unchanged. Sugars were active and steady, with sales of 1,733 hhds. and 150 boxes. Coffee was quiet; 180 mats Java were sold at 24%0. Freights were unchanged, while engagements were moderate at 9d. a 9½d. for corn and wheat in shipe' bags to Liverpool, and flour at 2s. a 2s. 1½d. To London flour was taken at 3s., and by the British steamer Laban 12,000 bushels wheat at 12½d. in bags, and 200 tons pro-

Richmond and Corinth-General McClele Ian and General Hallock.

The general results of the fighting in front of Richmond, on Saturday and Sunday last, amount to nothing less than a great Union triumph and a disastrous and demoralizing rehel defeat

Their sortie of Saturday, followed up by the more extended engagement of Sunday, satisfies us that their fate is sealed. General McClellan had drawn his lines so close around the "Confederate capital" that a desperate effort to break through those lines or a hasty evacuation had become an imperative necessity to the opposing army. The alternative adopted was that of Buckner, Floyd and Pillow at Fort Donelson, and of Sidney Johnston and Beauregard at Shiloh, and of Jo. Johnston and his associate generals at Yorktown and Williams burg-a desperate sortie or battle, at all hazards, as their only chance. We presume, too, that the same result will very soon follow these last battles from Richmond as that of Fort Donelson, or that of Shiloh-a capitulation or an evacuation. Then, with their "Confederate capital" gone, their spurious government adrift, their swindling rulers, as fugitives from justice, pursued by the strong arm of the government of the United States, and with that paper rubbish known as Confederate money made redeemable only by the man in the moon, what further purpose, or hope, or possible encouragement, or means of defence, or of subsistence, will there be left to the demoralized fragments of the rebel army of the East and West? A few days more and all these questions will be in course of a practical and satisfactory solution.

That seditions abolition disunion organ, the New York Tribune, has promptly availed itself of the temporary check of General Casey's divisidious and malignant fling or two at General McClellan. But the simple truth is that the abolition radicals of that journal and its tribe do not desire the success of this officer. He has refused to bow down and worship the abolition negro brigade at Washington; and General Halleck, being in the same category, is subject to the same abolition assaults and misrepresentations. Thus the Evening Post, the other day, could find nothing very gratifying in Beauregard's evacuation of Corinth. He should have been attacked in his works, according to the amiable poets of the Post, and the bloodier the consequences the better, whatever the final issue of the engagement.

And this is the relentless and ferocious spirit of our disorganizing abolition faction. They would make this a war of remorseless extermination against the rebel armies and the State lines and State institutions of the South. But President Lincoln adheres to a different policy, and such of his generals in the field as McClellan, Halleck, Burnside, Butler and Banks understand it thoroughly. It is not the policy of destruction, but of salvation as far as possible, to the South in saving the Union. We contend, too, that General Halleck has won a greater victory at Corinth, in driving off Beauregard and in breaking up and demoralizing his army without a bloody and doubtful assault upon his works, than he would have achieved in marching into Corinth over the dead bodies of thousands of loyal and rebel soldiers. Once in a battle, the destruction of life is the word; but with the men and the means at hand to make our advances upon the rebels at every point absolutely overwhelming, even if a little more time be required, this course is surely to be preferred over that of a hap-hazard and revengeful extermination.

General Halleck is satisfactorily closing up his work of suppressing the rebellion in the Valley of the Mississippi; then McClellan is satisfactorily progressing with his important task of the expulsion of the rebel army and government from Richmond. Both these able and trusty officers, strong in the confidence of the country, are equally strong in the confidence of the administration. They are working out the Union-saving policy of President Lincoln, and his and their reward approaches in the gratitude of the American people over a great rebellion extinguished, and "the integrity of the Union" restored.

The Abolition Conspirators at the North

Again Flaunting Their Disloyalty. The check before Richmond on Saturday, though it ended with a brilliant victory and solid advantages to the federal arms, has elicited another howl of exultation from the abolition press They see in the triumph of McClellan's strategical plans the certain defeat of their own traiorous designs; and, accordingly, the Tribune turns to account in the following execrable and atrocious article what it is pleased to call "The

Reverse Before Richmond:"—

The news from the army before Richmond, which a publish this morning, though not disastrous, is notherful. To be surprised again by a superior force, not an evidence of a want of careful generalship on o side, is, at least, a proof that the enemy is evar vigilar and never permits an opportunity to escape when he matrice an effectual blow. To a wary general, a dailinght or a time of violent storm is the moment when a would be most likely to attack an inferior force, cut of y a running stream and a swamp from immediate a sistance. It was such a moment that was chose for the attack, on Saturday, on a portion of Gener McClellan's army on the Chickmhominy. The mistal seems to have been committed on our side—by a minute such an attack. That succor finally arrive brought forward with great difficulty, that the enem were at length repulsed at the point of the bayonet, the they renewed the attack the next day without success and that in all these operations their loss was probably very great, do not alter the fact that we were at first pound was strewed with our dead and wounded; the only by great exertion and the mest determined braver we were saved from a signal defeat; that one divisit before the country, by the Commanding General, of was of bravery. Whether bravery would have availed them whether the fault was not rather that they were put in position so exposed that the inevitable result was they should be scattered like chaff when an overwhelm

position so exposed that the inevitable result was that they should be scattered like chaff when an overwhelming force came suddenly down upon them—on this point we have not details enough to decide. But while we hope that there are extenuating circumstances, and shat the event will show either that the surprise was one which could not be forceen and guarded against, or that General Casey's division tought as well as men could in their position, we nevertheless are compelled to acknowledge a reverse, with all its demoralizing offects on one side, and encouragement on the other. Why this happemeditime will show.

Brigadier General Casey is a regular army officer, and had under his command three brigades. They were originally composed of a brigade under Colonel Davis, consisting of the the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, Eleventh Maine, Fifty-second Pennsylvania, Fifty-first New York and Colonel Berdan's Sharpehooters; a second, under Colonel Tidball, of the Fifty-ninth New York, the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania and the Ninety-third Pennsylvania, and a third, under Colonel Allen, of the Minth United States infantry, the Eighty-fifth New York, the Sixty-fourth New York and Fourth New York, the Sixty-fourth New York and Fourth United States infantry. Whother this was still the constitution of the division at the time of its defeat we, of course, do not know, but presume it has not been essentially changed. We trust that details yet to come may extenuate the disgrace that seems to have fallen upon it.

Such an article as the above, under the short and sharp regime of General Butler, would, at New Orleans, subject the paper publishing it to nstant suppression. Here at the North it is tolerated, for no other reason, we presume. than that it is no worse than the many other overt acts of treason of which Greeley and his associates have been guilty. When the rebellion first broke out they undertook to show that, according to the principles of the Declara tion of Independence, the South had a right to ecede. They next precipitated the advance of our raw troops upon Manassas, in the expectation that the defeat of the federal army would secure the consummation of their disunion schemes and effect a radical change in the government. Finding their hopes baffled by the great military abilities and energy of McClellan, they turned their batteries upon him and endeavored to crush him. Failing in that they weakened his command by taking McDowell's and Banks' divisions from him, calculating that, thus reduced in strength, the ene-

my would outflank and destroy him. Against the President, whose firm con servative policy and unswerving support of the General of his choice constituted insurmountable obstacles to the accom plishment of their wishes, they waged a war of petty malice, extending even to his family circle and domestic arrangements. And now, when success has nearly crowned our efforts to put down the rebellion, they seize upon a momentary check caused by the wavering of one of McClellan's divisions to make another onslaught upon the gallant young soldier who, under God's providence, has been the means of saving the republic. The meanness and malignancy of this system of political warfare are exhausting the patience of the country. If persevered in longer it will bring its authors to a terrible reckoning.

GOVERNOR STANLY, OF NORTH CAROLINA-THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.-The abolition papers are opening their batteries on Governor Stanly, of North Carolina, because he has very properly shut up a nigger school opened by some Northern fanatics, and advised the directors to set the contrabands to work, nstead of training them to be philosophers, octs, orators, logicians and metaphysicians. It ems plain that Governor Stanly is carrying out the views and ideas of the administration much to the sorrow and disgust of the abolition school, but to the full satisfaction of all loyal and conservative citizens. He is just such another "right man in the right place" as Go vernor Johnson, of Tennessee, and his acts offer a strong contrast to the doings of "the wrong man in the wrong place"—the plous blockhead Pearce-who was sent into South Carolina by Secretary Chase to look after the niggers. We wish all our governors and other officers to be of the Johnson and Stanly stamp, for they are the right kind of men to aid in preserving the Union. Mr. Secretary Chase, who has made such a great reputation by his dexterous management of the almighty dollar, seems to have forgotter all his former proficiency in this line, and has instead become absorbed with the almighty nigger. To this we are indebted for the pranks

f the nigger worshipping Pearce at Port Royal. SECRETARY STANTON LOSING GROUND AMONG HIS FRIENDS?-For some time past the HERALD and Wendell Phillips have been strong supporters of Secretary Stanton. Since the briliant retreat of Banks from the Shenandoah Phillips has backed out, and left the whole weight of Secretary Stanton's cause upon the shoulders of the HERALD. Never mind. Our shoulders are broad, and when we can no longer stagger under the load, we will call in the aid of the President, who will prove a generous friend in need, as he was in the case of Mr Cameron, and help us to aid the present head of the War Department out of his manifold and increasing difficulties.

PIETY IN A PASSION.—The Rev. Aminadab Sleek, of the pious World, denies that the fanous Cummings has anything to do with that evangelical concern. But he cannot deny that Cummings was the man midwife of the Worlds which was brought into existence by the profits derived from porter and white pantaloons, red berrings and straw hats, shoved off from a hardware store upon the innocent government.

WHERE ARE THE PATRIOTS?-Two-thirds of the patriots who are fighting the battles of the Union in the bloody fields of Virginia and Mississippi are democrats. Two-thirds of the men in Congress who are injuring the cause of the Union and railing at our generals are narrowminded abolitionists.

Another Phase of the Hexican Question

nts of Santa Anna We have very important letters from St Thomas, conveying the intelligence that the renewned Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna once more on the track for Mexico. As yet we have not been made fully acquainted with his designs; but it is sufficient to know that he has suddenly left his retirement at St. Thomas to take an active part in the Mexican imbroglio.

This is a most significant move. We all know what sort of a man is this Santa Anna; and his purpose in going to Mexico at this june ture seems very plain. He now sees an excelent opportunity for the re-establishment of hi former influence in that country, and he is not the man to allow such a golden chance to slip by without profit. His relations with Almonte, the protege of the French Emperor, and the so called newly-elected President of Mexico, are of the most intimate and friendly character; and there is good reason to believe that Santa Anna is going back on the faith of a pre-arranged plan with his ancien ministre. Once in the old land of the Aztecs, with full power to exercise his craftiness and duplicity, the old General will be more than a match for all his opponents, and he will skilfully use French troops and French influence for the furtherance of his own views. If he only have a fair chance of getting the reins of power into his hands, he will be the last man to allow Archduke Maximilian, or any other Duke, to snatch them from him. Certainly he can and will promise, and chest, and deceive, but these are the means he always uses to insure success

The shrewdness with which Santa Anna dealt with President Polk is a good illustration of the hypocrisy which characterizes him. During the war between Mexico and the United States it will be remembered that he made propositions to our government, through his secret agents, that if he could be restored to his country he would use his influence for the settlement of the claims of this republic. President Polk was so far deceived by his hypocritical pretences as to cause him to be smuggled into Mexico. But he had not been long there before he set about raising a large army to operate against his benefactors; and it was not without a severe struggle that our generals finally subdued him.

History repeats itself, and so does Santa Anna. The French cannot forget the desperate resistance he made to them at Very Cruz in 1848, when he lost his leg. He wears a wooden nemorial of that event; and we feel convinced that his return to Mexico this time will be marked by the expulsion of his former antagonists and his own elevation to the supreme government of the republic. This is the only object of his sudden departure from St. Thomas.

THE FRENCH SQUADBON IN OUR HARBOR. There are now some five or six French ships of-war in our harbor, and the number is gradually being increased. Some of these vessels are large frigates and others are fine gunboats It is a long time since so many French vesselsof-war have been seen at one time in our port. The question is, What are they doing here? Have their officers come to this metropolis to go to the opera, or to see the airy dancers of the New York stages? Do they intend to patronize the summer drives of the Central Park, or to go into the country during the warm season? Have they any undiscovered purpose, or have they come here to aid the rebels? We cannot attempt to answer: but. whatever may be their views, there is one thing we can tell them, and that is, that if they do not return at once to Vera Cruz to save the remnant of the French army in Mexico, there will very soon be no army to save. We advis them to lose no time in getting back to receive the leaders of the French expedition and the rest of their countrymen. If not the French army in Mexico will be reduced to the pitiable condition of their predecessors in Moscow. General Prim, like a wise statesman and soldier, has seen the danger ahead, and, with his English allies, has backed out of this complicated game. The French will soon have to to the same thing, so we think the fleet in our harbor will find exceedingly useful occupation at Sacrificios.

POPULAR OUTBURST AGAINST GREELEY & CO. A feeling of intense indignation was kindled mong the people of this city yesterday against the New York Tribune, in consequence of its attack on General McClellan touching the recent battle on the Chickshominy. It is high time for Greeley to be thinking of Fort Lafayette. Let him prepare his "traps" at once, and be sure to pack up at least one clean shirt.

PAYING THEM OFF .- For thirty years past th Southern politicians have ruled the Northern democrats with a rod of iron. The Northern democrats are now paying them off in the battle fields of Virginia, and taking the starch out of their shirt collars.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The combination from Niblo's commenced a short series of performances at this establishment last evening, opening with Bulwer's play of "Money." The cast was an admirable one, embracing Mrs. W. C. Gladstone, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Emma Taylor and Messrs. W. Wheatley, E. L. Daven-port, John Gilbert, George Ryor, and John E. Owens, the well known comedian, being his first appearance New York or Brooklyn audience for many years. W need not say that, thus sustained, the play gave unmixed natisfaction, the scene between Graves (Mr. John Owens) and Lady Franklin (Miss Mary Wells) being par ticularly reliahed, and convulsing the house with laugh-ter. It would be difficult, in fact, to find the piece better played on any stage, the parts being all filled by artists of more than average merit. To morrow Holcroft's fine comedy of "The Road to Ruin" will be given, and on Friday "The Poor Gentleman" and "Married Life." LAURA KERNE'S THEATRE.-A new two act drama, en

produced at this establishment last evening before a very fair audience, Mr. J. Nickinson playing the principal character. The play is just the kind suited to the peculiar talents of Mr. Nickinson, whose forte lies in the portrayal of old men of the school of Grandfather Valtehead, Haversack, the Old Guard, &c. The part of Joe Spurrit, an old post boy, aged seventy years, affords him full scope for the display of his genius in the line mentioned, and when we say that his ting in it is fully equal to his other impersonations, we can bestow no higher praise. The moral of the siece is, "Always do the thing as is right, and you've something to give you a leg up when you're flung." This moral the old pest boy the excellent character he performed last evening. The plot is comprised in a few words. The granddaughter of the old postman is married to the son of a lord (Sir John Bingty), who opposes the humble alliance, and forces the son to discard the choice of his heart. Son and father are soundly lectured by honest old Joe Spurrit, who takes his granddaughter under his protection, and works with his own hands to support her. Son repents of his cruelty, and takes back his lowly wife. Father becomes incensed and casts off son, but is softened by an ane-dote of the old postboy, whose son, it seems, saved at one time the life of Sir John Bingley, while hunting. The acting of Mr. Nickinson in the last act, when everything ends happily, is one of the very best things of the kind we have ever witnessed. Altogether the "Post Boy" was produced in fine style, and may be considered a great success. The part of Maria, the granddaughter, was or cellently sustained by Miss Clifton, who received a good share of the boaces of the eventure. the old postman is married to the son of a lord (Sir Joh

IMPORTANT FROM HALLE, "K'S ARMY.

L AND COMMERCIAL.

The Brilliant Affir of Colonel Elliott at Boonevi. 'le.

What the Gallant Second Iowa Cavalry . Accomplished.

THE RAILROAD TRACK TORA UP.

Arms, Ammunition, Locemotives, 4 Cars and Clothing Destroyed.

TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKE N.

General Pope's Despatch to Gene ral Halleck.

WHERE IS BEAURIGARD?

SEE MAP ON FIRST PAGE

Gen. Halleck to Secretary Stanton Washington, June 2, 1862 The following was received at the War Department 8 HALLECK'S HEADQUARTED,
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSESSPIT,
CAMP NEAR COMPTE, June 1, 1862.

To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War The following despatch has been received from Gen

It gives me pleasure to report the brillian, success of, the expedition sent out on the 28th of May, under Col. Elliott. With the Second lows cavalry, after forced marches, day and night, through a very difficult country,

and obstructed by the enemy, he finally succeeded in reaching the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Booneville as He destroyed the track in many places, both south and north of the town, blew up one culvert, destroyed the switch and track, burned up the depot and locomotives, and a train of twenty-six cars loaded with supplies every kind; destroyed ten thousand stand of small arms, three pieces of artillery, and a great quantity of clothing and ammunition, and paroled two thousand prisoners, which he could not keep with his cavalry. The

enemy had heard of his movements, and had a train of box cars and flat cars, with flying artillery and five thousand infantry, running up and down the road, to prevent him from reachings. The whole road was lined with pickets for several days. Col. Elliows find in the country.

For daring and despatch this expedition has been dis tinguished in the highest degree, and entitles Colonel Elliott and his command to high distinction. Its results will be embarrassing to the enemy, and contribute greatly

to their loss and demoralization. He reports the road full of small parties of the retreating enemy, scattering in all directions. JOHN POPE, Major General. Telegrams to the Press.

THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH—SEVEN STAND OF ARMS CAPTURED, ETC.

Our cavalry found all the tents of the enemy standing and took hundreds of barrels of beef and seven thousand stand of arms, in a large encampment on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, said to belong to Price's and Van Dorn's forces, who left on Thursday night.

The rebels are being brought in in squads of forty and fifty. Our cavalry found the rebels on several roads, in strong positions, with artillery, supported by infantey.

The rebels commenced moving their sick last Monday.

Beauregard and Bragg were at Corinth on Tuesday after-

idents say that the rebel guard burned the Cypri creek ratiroad bridge by misapprehension, causing the destruction of seven loc motives and as many trains iaden with commissary and quartermasters' stores.
This accounts for the smoke sed by the signal corps from the tree tops.

Colonel Elliott and command returned after destroying

the railroad in several places, burning a large amo stores, capturing three pieces of artillery, thirty mounted prisoners, and about six hundred infantry, with little loss. He found two thousand five hundred sick and wounded at Booneville.

emoved to Granada, Miss. General Pope congratulates Colonel Elliott on the bril-

Beauregard Not at Richmond. Washiw stor, June 2, 1862.
The following despatch has been received at the Was Department in reply to an inqury from General Meigs:-

To M. C. MEGE, Quartermaster General:forged his signature, as I have received letters from him about the exchange of prisoners nearly every day for the last fortnight

The evacuation of Corinth commenced on Wednesday and was completed on Thursday night; but in great haste, as an immense amount of property was destroyed

No troops have gone from here to Richmond, unless within the last two days. H. W. HALLECK, Major General Con

The Scene of Colonel Elliott's Exploit. Booneville, Mississippi, the scene of the brilliant ex-ploit of Colonel Ellott and his regiment (Second Jowa cavalry), is one of those insignificant railros which boasts a name, but scarcely a habitation, twenty miles south of Corinth, on a branch of Tellow creek The gazetteers pass the place by in silent contempt as yet, though another dash of Iowa cavalry would give it tient notoriety to warrant the bookmen in hur out its peculiarities. Taking General Pope's report to General Halleck as a criterion to judge by, this feat may be set down as the most important, daring and successful one of the war. The country between Booneville and General Pope's position at Farmington, is about the hilli-cet, most heavily simbered and difficult of access to be found in that hilly, heavily timbered and almost impassible country. The hardened sinners under Beauregard must have thought that the Pope (of Illinois) took a very roundabout way to present his seco Corinthiana. His first was delivered at Farmington.

The following is a list of the gallant officers of this ever

to be rememb	ered regiment:-	L. Tric stower
Colonel		Elliott.
Lieutenant Co	lonel E. Hate	sh.
Major		Hepburn.
Major	Datus 1	C. Coon.
Major	H. W. 1	Love.
Adjutant		ardner.
Surgeon		er.
Chaplain		uesdell.
Contains	First Lieutenants.	Second I
E Harab		

The despatches from the seat of war in the West have seen so vague and contradictory for the last few days that it seems almost impossible to form a just conclus either as to the extent of our gains or the character of the rebel exodus from Corinth. General Halleck fire telegraphs over his own signature that the flight or Beauregard's army was of the character of a first class route second not even to that of our own forces at Buil run; that the rebel works were very strong, their forces mmense, and our gains in arms, and stores, and prison ers enormous. Now comes a telegram, purporting to be direct from Halleck's headquarters, that the rebel forces there congregated were comparatively insignificant-say not over sixty thousand—that the retreat was orderly and well conducted, that the rebels took all heir arms and stores away with them that their defen-